

The Woman's Column.

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The Woman's Column.

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CANARDS ABOUT COLORADO.

Although it is now known that the recent election frauds in Denver involved a large number of men and only a few women—less than one woman to ten men, according to Hon. John L. Shafroth himself, who investigated the case—the papers opposed to equal rights go straight on publishing long articles declaring that the frauds were mainly the work of women. It is to be noted that these statements in every case are by anonymous writers. No man in Colorado with a reputation to lose would commit himself over his own name and address to so notorious a falsehood. Not only Mr. Shafroth, but Ex-Gov. Adams and everyone else who has written over his own name has testified to the exact contrary; but the opponents of equal rights for women evidently think that "a lie well stuck to is better than the truth."

This is only the latest of a long series of canards about Colorado, each one of which in turn has been utterly exploded.

In March, 1899, one J. L. Prince of Cripple Creek, Col., wrote to the *Washington Post* that two of the three lady members of the Colorado Legislature had tried to give knock-out drops to another member to keep him from voting for a certain bill. The speaker of the Colorado House wrote to the *Post* that it was untrue, that the three women members were all ladies "of the highest character and standing," and moreover that they were all three in favor of the bill in question, and hence could have had no motive to try to keep anyone from voting for it. But the absurd canard went all over the country, and was quoted in every legislative debate on equal suffrage, from Massachusetts to California.

In February, 1898, the "Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women" sent to newspapers throughout the United States "The Remonstrance," containing as a leading article an alleged interview with Hon. F. W. Hines of Denver, speaking ill of woman suffrage, taken from the *Washington Post*. In the *Washington Post* of Dec. 10, 1897, Mr. Hines had repudiated this interview, declaring that he had said nothing of the sort.

In 1901, in Boston, at the legislative hearing on suffrage, Mr. Frank Foxcroft, of Cambridge, Mass., said that "the only

lady member" of the Colorado House of Representatives was much distressed by the tobacco of the other members, who persisted in smoking in her presence despite her entreaties. He declared that when it came to smoking before ladies, "a Massachusetts lod-carrier was more polite than a Colorado legislator." "The only lady member," Mrs. Evangeline Heartz, wrote me in answer to a letter of inquiry about the tobacco: "I have never suffered the slightest unpleasantness from that source." She added that her fellow-members treated her most courteously.

On another occasion a canard was circulated broadcast that at a public political meeting in Denver there had been a quarrel, and a female delegate had torn out the whiskers of a male delegate. The names of all the alleged participants were given, and the story was made as circumstantial as possible. Some of the best women in Denver investigated it, and found it to be pure fiction. Of all the reporters present at the meeting, only one professed to have seen anything of the kind, and he was finally forced to confess that his report was "embellished."

In 1900, the anti-suffragists read at the Congressional hearing on woman suffrage a letter written by Mr. Ralph Talbot of Denver. They then sent to the newspapers throughout the country an alleged synopsis of it, giving a grossly distorted account of what he said. The *Denver News* of Feb. 24, 1900, published an authorized interview with Mr. Talbot, in which he protested against this misinterpretation of his views. The garbled synopsis of his letter sent out by the Antis said he "referred to the vote of the disreputable women as being the only solid and result-producing vote in Denver." Mr. Talbot said in the *News*:

"My efforts made while in public office to bring about a graduated civil service in both fire and police departments in Denver, in which undertakings I was loyally supported by women members of all the political parties, and of the Civic Federation and Civil Service Associations, should show that I appreciate the benign influence of good women in municipal government. . . . I think the weight of argument is all upon the side of woman suffrage."

Miss Elizabeth McCracken lately published in the *Outlook* a highly imaginative account of the bad results of equal suffrage in Colorado. Mrs. Helen L. Grenfell, Colorado State Superintendent of Public Instruction, says that to reply to her article would be as foolish as "to refute Baron Munchausen, or to say that 'Alice's Adventures in Wonderland' are probably a mistake."

A long series might be given of most amazing canards that have been circulated about the other enfranchised States. Some of them gave names, dates and particulars, but when investigated they proved to have been made up "out of the

whole cloth." The long article about the recent Denver election, by an anonymous correspondent, which is now going the rounds of the press, bears all the earmarks of belonging to the same flock of canards, the line of which reaches away back like the procession of geese in the street-car picture advertising a certain preparation of goose-oil.

The facts are these: During the first ten years of equal suffrage, out of Colorado's 244,368 women, only one was convicted of illegal voting. During the same time, a great many men were convicted. At the recent election, according to Mr. Shafroth, ex-Gov. Adams and all the responsible testimony that we have, a large number of men and a much smaller number of women cheated. The statement that the women were mainly responsible for the frauds is a pure "fake."

The persistent reiteration of this report after it is known to be untrue excites amusement as well as indignation. Such tactics always recoil in the end upon those who use them.

A prominent lawyer's wife, who had fads as to hygienic sleeping, once asked her husband, "Is it better to lie on the right side or on the left?" "My dear," he answered absently, "when one is on the right side, it generally isn't necessary to do much lying." If the opponents of equal rights had any very damaging truths to tell about woman suffrage in Colorado, they would not find it necessary to invent so many campaign lies.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

AUSTRALIAN WOMEN'S FLAG.

As Australia is the first country in the world to endow its women with national suffrage and the right to sit in the National Parliament, the Women's Federal Political Association of Victoria proposes to adopt a symbol to commemorate the event. Just as the establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia was signalized by the selection of a Commonwealth flag, so the Association has decided to have an Australian Women's flag, which will be displayed at all important gatherings in Australia, and will be sent to the International Congress of Women, and to the Second International Woman Suffrage Conference, to be held in Berlin in June next. It is proposed also to have this flag floating somewhere at the World's Fair in St. Louis.

At the reception recently given by Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt to the National American Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Sexton, president of the New Jersey W. S. A., said to Mr. Roosevelt, as he was shaking hands with the long procession of ladies, "President Roosevelt, I wish we could all vote for you!" and the president answered heartily, "I wish you could!"

COLORADO WOMEN AND LEGISLATION.

[Address of Ellis Meredith at National Suffrage Convention.]

No one can live long in Colorado without being reminded of Kipling's poem, "Tomlinson:"

"Now Tomlinson gave up the ghost, in his house in Berkeley Square,"

and was taken first to Heaven's gate, and afterward downward some leagues. And, as extremes meet, he was asked the same question by St. Peter and Lucifer:

"By the worth of the body that once ye had, Give answer, what have ye done?"

This is the question that is asked again and yet again, and no matter how often it is answered, a new questioner arises next week. If I regarded the ballot merely as a right or a privilege or an end; a divine, far-off event toward which the whole creation moves, and which, once attained, will obviate the creation's ever having to move afterward, I should say it does not make a bit of difference what we have done with it. If it is a right, who can question it? If it is a privilege, it is beyond question. If it is an end, it is achieved. But I do not regard it as any of those things. To my mind, the ballot is simply one of our many modern labor-saving inventions. It is the easiest way.

Imagine the awe with which our troglodyte ancestors beheld the first stone hammer, the first mortar and pestle; fancy the excitement over the primeval pick-axe! The ballot is nothing but an improved sledge-hammer, a modern battering-ram that enables us to wage the battle of life and observe its amenities at the same time.

The ballot-box is the national contribution-box, but there are many citizens who make the same blunder as the little girl who was taken to church for the first time. After the plate had been passed, she whispered to her mother, "I got a quarter; how much did you get?" Our idea seems to be not how much we shall put into our national life, but how much can we get out of it?

In the ten years that women have been voting in Colorado, I believe they have done at least five times as much as all the rest of the non-voting women in the United States put together; and I base this modest claim upon the record of our statute books as compared with those of other States. For women stand, relatively, for the same thing everywhere, and their first care is naturally and inevitably for the child. Whatever we have done, other women wish to do. In many States they have tried and failed. The only difference is that they are using stone-age methods, while we have those of the twentieth century.

You have heard many fairy tales about Colorado, but among much chaff, there is an occasional grain of wheat. One of these kernels is to the effect that charity is at a discount with us. That is absolutely true. Wherever you find absolute justice, you will also find that charity is dying a natural death. With this in mind, we hope for the day when charity shall be unknown in Colorado, except as we extend it to wandering magazine writers whose poverty but not their will con-

sents to those feeble essays in the world of fiction which we meet every now and then.

And yet, since justice does not reign supreme anywhere, and charity must be a part of the general scheme of things, let me say that Colorado holds a medal from the Paris Exposition for the third best philanthropic work in the world.

No one who knows anything about our statute books will attempt to deny that Colorado women have revolutionized the attitude of our State toward the child. Two-thirds of their work has been for the children. But at this point let me say one word about what women have done. I have no desire to exalt Colorado women at the expense of Colorado men. The ballot-box is not a dividing line; on the contrary, we have infinitely more interests in common than ever before. Indeed, the relation of men and women in Colorado reminds me of the English scrub-woman's eulogium on her lord and master: "Ah, my man's that good, he's more like a friend than an 'usband!" We are in a minority by ourselves, and should hardly succeed in anything very bitterly opposed by our brothers.

These are the laws we have passed in behalf of children; most of them within the last ten years; those that existed before have been resuscitated and enforced:

1. Making cruelty to or neglect of a child a criminal offense.
2. Making failure, refusal, or neglect to provide food, clothing, shelter, and care in case of sickness of minor child a criminal offense.
3. Making failure to send children between 8 and 14 years of age to school all of the school term, a criminal offense; the same from 14 to 16, unless the child has reached the eighth grade.
4. Criminal offense to employ children under 14 in any mine, smelter, mill, or factory, or to employ them over 8 hours between the ages of 14 and 16.
5. Criminal offense and forfeit of charter to insure lives of children under ten years of age.
6. Any child under 16 may be taken from parents and made a ward of the State if abused, neglected, reared in vice, or if dependent on the public for support.
7. Age of consent for girls, 18. Violation of law penitentiary offense.
8. No minor is allowed in saloons or gambling houses. No liquor sold to minors.
9. Law prohibiting sale of cigarettes to boys under 16.
10. Industrial schools for both boys and girls.
11. School for Deaf and Blind. First kindergarten for blind children in the United States.
12. Provision for feeble-minded children.
13. County courts made Juvenile Courts to deal with child delinquents, who are defined as those who violate the laws or ordinances, are idle, have vicious associations, visit places of ill-repute, saloons, gambling houses, run the street at night, frequent railroad yards or tracks, guilty of immoral conduct or use of vile or profane language.
14. It is a criminal offense for any person, parent or otherwise, to encourage, cause or contribute to the delinquency of a child.
15. Probation officers to look after children of the Juvenile Courts.
16. Truancy officers to enforce compulsory school law.
17. Houses of Detention wherever needed.

18. Parental schools wherever needed.

19. Humane education in the public schools.

20. Scientific temperance instruction in the public schools.

21. State Home for Dependent Children.

22. Mothers are now coequal guardians of their children.

23. The Humane Society for the Protection of Children and Dumb Animals has been made a State institution.

24. The State Board of Charities and Correction has full power to enter and investigate private charitable institutions.

25. Insurance companies that have to be sued to recover are compelled to stand the cost of such suit.

We have, beside, the most stringent set of laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals in this country, and they are the best enforced. It is against the law to dock a horse's tail, or to import into Colorado a horse with a docked tail. Among other rights, we believe in the right of a horse to switch his own tail.

There are a number of other bills in the interests of women, and a few that have had a somewhat renovating effect politically, but for purposes of comparison I prefer to measure our success by what we have done for those who cannot help themselves.

These laws mean that in Colorado there are no children under 14 out of school; we have no child beggars nor street musicians, and no girls vending anything. We have the best child labor law in the world, and no child is abused or neglected for more than a few days at the longest. We have the strictest laws for the prevention of the abuse, moral, mental, or physical, of children, of any country in the world, and the best enforced, not merely in our cities, but throughout the entire State. We have the strongest compulsory school law, and the most enlightened laws concerning delinquent children of any section in the world, save where our laws have been copied.

In a recent prosecution under our laws against indecent literature, pictures, etc., our District Attorney said, in examining the statutes on this subject, he found ours the strictest in this country or any other.

Parents are compelled to support their children. This applies to step-parents, and remains good even when the State is compelled to take the child away and place it in a public institution. There is an exactly similar law compelling children to support aged and infirm parents.

Some persons object that we have only made non-support a misdemeanor, while other States have made it a felony. We found that by making the offense one that can be tried in a justice court, it is easy to get quick action, and compel a man to pay to his wife or the court a certain sum weekly for the support of his family. When it is a felony, the case has to go to the District Court, which means a delay of a month, and if the man is convicted we support him in prison, and perhaps his family out of it as well, instead of compelling him to discharge his duties.

Three years ago we made our Humane Society a part of our State administration, and while the control remains in the hands of the original society, the work reaches all over the State. It is wholly non-partisan, and the hardest worked and poorest paid State department. The State

appropriates \$3,000 annually, and the Society raises about \$2,000 more. This Bureau takes care of both children and animals, and old people too, if they are abused or neglected.

While comparisons are odious, let me ask you to suffer one or two, merely to make good what I have claimed. Let us take the New York Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Protection of Children, for these are said to be the best in the world, and have behind them a long record of achievement.

The figures I use are from their 1902 reports. That year they handled 6,500 cases of children, of whom 4,000 were strayed, lost or stolen, leaving 2,500 cases of actual abuse. During the same time they handled 53,096 cases of abuse to animals. This was in New York City alone, and does not include any town, or any work in the country. This was done at an expenditure of \$272,000.

During the same time our Bureau got around over 103,000 odd square miles of territory, and redressed the wrongs of 1,300 children, and 68,000 animals, including range cattle and horses hundreds of miles from Denver. That is, we took care of more than half as many children and a third more animals, at a cost of \$5,000 as against \$272,000. One reason for this difference is that we have over 600 men and women in the State acting as agents who give their services freely. This means that we have one officer of this department for every 900 inhabitants, beside the regular peace officers. We have the only State law on this subject except that of Montana, which enacted our law at its last General Assembly.

Consider the testimony before the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission. In the enlightened State of Pennsylvania, it was proved that hundreds of children, ten, eleven, twelve years old and younger, were working in the mines. In 1901 I visited the largest coal camps in our State with a legislative investigating committee, and, while I personally questioned many women, I found practically no children working in any of the mines. The same is true of our factories. Compare that with the situation in almost any other State; compare it with the cotton mills of the South.

Our last Legislature was pledged in the platforms of both parties to pass an eight-hour law. The laboring man had every reason to expect this measure of relief, but the only eight-hour law that was passed was one providing that his child over fourteen and his daughter at any age shall not work more than eight hours. We women do not get all we ask for, but we look about us, and see that we get more than anybody else, considering the work done.

Now do not imagine for an instant that Colorado is next door to the kingdom of heaven. With all this, and many other measures to our credit, we are still far short of what we should be. We are not right, but I cite these instances to prove that we are slowly getting right. Remember this aphorism of Mr. Dooley:

"A man that'd expect to thrain lobsters to fly in a year ud be called a loonytic, but a man that thinks min can be turned into

angels by wan illiction is called a rayformer, an' remains at large."

What we have done has not been for ourselves, but for the very least of these. It has been, not for our fading to day, but for the dawning to-morrow. We have gone to our legislators with a new idea, and have set a little child in the midst of them, and they have not been unmindful of the heavenly vision.

THE WAGE-EARNER AND THE BALLOT.

[Address of Mrs. Maud Nathan, president of the Consumers' League, at the National Suffrage Convention.]

The opponents of our cause, whether they be of the fair sex or the unfair sex, seem to think that we regard the extension of suffrage to women as a panacea for all evils in this world and the next. No honest suffragist has ever taken that ground. I, myself, can not endorse any such general or sweeping statement; but I feel that my experience in investigating the condition of women wage-earners warrants the assertion that some of the evils from which these women wage-earners suffer would not exist, if the women had the right to place their ballots in the ballot-box.

It is a remarkable fact that, in the States where women vote, there is far better enforcement of the laws which protect working girls. The reason is readily appreciated. Where there is a clash of interests between employers and employees, the side having the votes and the money to subscribe to campaign funds will naturally receive more consideration from both law-makers and law-enforcers. The health and needs of the disfranchised working women, the eager appeals of their philanthropic sisters, all are easily outweighed by the wishes of the voters.

In Colorado women have voted for ten years. There, when some little children were brought from the Southern cotton mills and Southern methods of employment were adopted in a certain Colorado cotton mill, a rigorous child-labor law and a compulsory education law were enacted at once, without a fraction of the agitation required in States where women are denied the suffrage. Moreover, the whole moral and economic question of permitting children to be employed in any way which makes for their mental, moral or physical injury is simplified in Colorado, because in that State the law reaches out to the person who contributes to the delinquency of a child, along with the offending child, thus placing the responsibility where it belongs, and diminishing the number of juvenile delinquents. Judge Lindsey, who secured the enactment of this law, enforces it in such a way as to prevent the offering of temptation to thousands of messenger-boys, news-boys, cash-boys and other child workers, I am told; and Judge Lindsey does not hesitate to assert that he is kept in office largely through the votes of women.

I also wish to call your attention to the fact that Colorado places the age of consent at 18 years. In that State a girl can not consent to her ruin at an earlier age than to her marriage, as can be done in many States. It is, alas! the children of the working people who, through poverty

and want, are most tempted to succumb to this particular form of temptation, and therefore this stringent law in regard to the age of consent is of the highest possible value to working girls. This statute was introduced and passed by the efforts of a woman who was a member of the State Legislature. In North Carolina, where women do not vote, the age of consent is placed at ten years, and this notwithstanding the much vaunted chivalry and respect shown toward the weaker sex by Southern men.

Another matter which is of vast importance to the wage-earners of our country is the education of their children. It is vitally essential to the working people that their children shall be compelled to attend school rather than be forced at an early age into industry. The enormous number of illiterate children in our great industrial States is appalling. According to the census of 1900, in our six leading manufacturing States, Massachusetts, Ohio, New Jersey, Illinois, New York and Pennsylvania, there are 20,775 illiterate children between the ages of ten and fourteen. Immigration may account for this in part, but it will not explain the case in Georgia and Alabama—the States where so many little defenceless children are put at work in the mills at an early age. There we find the enormous number of 129,401 illiterate children between the ages of ten and fourteen. In Wyoming, on the contrary, where women have voted for more than a quarter of a century—indeed, for nearly half a century—there are fewer illiterate children than in any other State or Territory, only 72 in the entire State, according to statistics.

The women voters have insisted upon good schools, and have maintained a system of travelling teachers for remote ranches where a small group of children could be collected to be taught.

In Boston, where women participate in school election campaigns with great vigor, a seat and full-time instruction in school are provided for all the children of school age. Boston is the only one of our foremost cities which does this, and it is also the only one of our foremost cities where women vote on matters pertaining to schools. In New York, where women have no votes of any kind, there are 89,000 children on half-time, and I am assured that the same proportion holds good in Philadelphia, Chicago and other of our largest cities.

So long as women are prevented from exercising their privilege of citizenship at the polls, so long will they be kept out of positions for which they are eminently fitted. A few years ago I had an interview with the man who was then Governor of the State of New York. He was eager to appoint as chief factory inspector some one who had had experience, was honest, intelligent, and capable. I suggested a woman who had been chief factory inspector of Illinois for four years, and had done expert work for the United States Labor Bureau. She had had all the necessary experience; she had only lost her office in Illinois because she had been too honest and impartial in enforcing the law; she was unusually strong, energetic, intelligent, capable and forceful, and yet, be-

cause she was a woman, the Governor admitted candidly to me that he could not consider her as an available candidate. The voters would wish him to appoint a man! So he appointed a man; a man who was inefficient, but who had the backing of a portion of his voting constituency. And the man who was appointed first deputy-inspector had been elevator boy at the Capitol in Albany. Running elevators was all the training he had had for this important position. But then he was a man, and he had the good-natured backing of many voters. On one occasion, many years ago, when I spoke before an Assembly Committee in behalf of the Mercantile Bill, I called on the Governor, who has since died, and I told him I had gone to Albany in the interests of the working girls. Being a close personal friend, he did not hesitate to say frankly to me that he was not interested in working girls. They had no votes!

I have known repeated cases where women who had done faithful service in public office have had their positions taken away from them merely to enable some voter to obtain the coveted place and the still more coveted salary.

Speaking of salaries, I have often had my attention called to the fact that the women holding municipal or government positions get pitifully low salaries compared with the men who do similar work. Efforts to have their salaries raised meet with discouraging results. Last year the Consumers' League coöperated with the Women's Prison Association in an endeavor to get the salaries of prison matrons raised in the State of New York. The head matron of the Tombs, the Workhouse, and the Branch Workhouse each received \$500 a year; ten matrons received \$450 a year, and nineteen received from \$300 to \$400. They work twelve hours out of every twenty-four on week-days, alternating weekly between night and day duty, and work twenty-four hours every second Sunday. The male employees who perform similar duties receive from \$800 to \$1,200 a year. We asked the Legislature to remedy this injustice, at least partly, by raising the salaries of the matrons so that they might receive from \$600 to \$900 a year. We endeavored to have a mandatory law passed, but the Mayor of New York refused to sign such a bill. He said he would sign a permissive bill, and we were led to believe that the salaries provided for would be paid, and that, once paid, they could not, under the provisions of the Charter, be reduced. The bill was made permissive, and signed by the Mayor and the Governor. The Commissioner of Corrections refused to pay the increase; the Mayor did not insist; the Corporation Counsel advised the Commissioner not to pay it. The Commissioner gave as an excuse that some of the women did not deserve an increase. He was requested to dismiss those unworthy of holding office, but this he refused to do. He also stated that he could not increase the salaries of the women without increasing the salaries of the men employed as well. It was pointed out that the law only referred to the women because of their low salaries; but he remained obdurate. Now, I ask you in all fairness, do any of you believe, if the members of the

Women's Prison Association and the members of the Consumers' League—numbering thousands of women—had been voters, that their work would have met with this result and the law would have been thus disregarded?

Such an authority as Carroll D. Wright, National Commissioner of Labor, has said: "The lack of direct political influence constitutes a powerful reason why women's wages have been kept at a minimum."

It is the starvation wage which is responsible for a considerable portion of the vice and crime detected among working girls. The percentage of vice and crime among these wage-earners I believe to be very small considering the many temptations offered. It is marvellous how much nobility of character, strength of purpose and real heroism are sometimes shown. I have known of girls being offered \$2 a week for sixty-four hours' work, who were told to make up in other ways what they needed to live on. Bishop Brooks said he was never interested in woman suffrage until he was brought into personal contact with the problems of vice and crime in a great city, and then he became convinced that woman's ballot was needed to help solve them.

I have spoken of the help women have given in enacting beneficial legislation; but unfortunately, many of our laws become dead letters on the statute books because of the lack of enforcement. Laws are never enforced as they should be unless there is a strong public sentiment demanding their impartial and strict enforcement. My experience has been that the non-voting women's sentiment has not the power and weight of the voting men's sentiment. The protest of a large body of voters is always heeded. Whenever we have prepared petitions, we have found it absolutely necessary to secure the signatures of men. Often we have found the men totally ignorant of existing conditions, and had to sacrifice valuable hours in explaining what a woman would have understood at once.

The Working Men's Unions do all in their power to exclude women and children from occupations in which organizations exist, but, failing in this, they take them into the unions on equal terms, and teach them to vote *viva voce*, by standing vote and by ballot, in all matters which concern their hours, wages and other conditions of employment. Thus the women and children are taught to look to the unions instead of to the State for protection. This is entirely in opposition to our views on democracy. While it is right for women to have the protection of organization, they should also have the steadying and broadening experience of political responsibility. They should have the consciousness that their interests are not merely bound up with the interests of the trade-unions, but are also very closely bound up with the interests of the Commonwealth.

Finally, I feel that not only on account of the women wage-earners should women be accorded the ballot, but also because women are very largely the spenders of all family incomes, and as such they have the right to the assurance that what they buy is free from adulteration, and has been produced under clean, wholesome

and humane conditions. For this right the Consumers' League persistently contends, but it can be only partially successful, in my opinion, so long as it depends entirely upon moral suasion, while associations of manufacturers and merchants have the voting power to hold in terror over our administration.

Do not let our opponents delude us into believing that we are virtually represented by our husbands and our brothers (should we happen to have any). It is not true. During the recent municipal campaign in New York, women from the East Side came to the Woman's Municipal League headquarters and said: "We can not influence our husbands, but for the sake of our children we want honest government; we want to help your cause." They could not contribute funds, but they gave us valuable facts, they offered to seal envelopes for us, and to distribute literature. Other women contributed thousands of dollars towards the Citizen's Union campaign. But they could not contribute votes; if we could have given those, we might have won.

MISS JANE CAMPBELL, of Philadelphia, ever ingenious, has found a new and successful way to raise money for the Woman Suffrage Association. It is by giving a "Rubber Social." Everyone who attends the social is invited to bring a contribution of old rubber—discarded overshoes, worn-out bicycle tires, old garden hose, etc. These things are afterward sold to rubber dealers at so much a pound, and the plan has proved very profitable.

The Woman's Journal,

Founded by Lucy Stone, 1870.

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ASSISTANT EDITORS: { FLORENCE M. ADKINSON,
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